Universidade Federal Fluminense

EGM - Instituto de Matemática

GMA - Departamento de Matemática Aplicada

LISTA 7 - 2010-2

Integral imprópria

Nos exercícios 1 a 12 use a definição para verificar se a integral imprópria converge ou diverge. Calcule o valor das integrais impróprias que convergem.

1.
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{1 - \sin x}} dx$$

$$5. \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{dx}{(x-8)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

9.
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$2. \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} \ dx$$

6.
$$\int_{2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} dx$$

10.
$$\int_{1}^{3} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^3 - 1}} \ dx$$

3.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{dx}{x^2 - 3x + 2}$$

7.
$$\int_0^\infty e^{-t} \sin t \ dt$$

11.
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{x^4} dx$$

4.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} xe^{-x^2} dx$$

$$8. \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|x|} dx$$

12.
$$\int_0^\infty e^{-st} \sinh t \ dt, \quad s > 1$$

- 13. Calcule a área da região R limitada pela curva de equação $4y^2-xy^2-x^2=0$ e por sua assíntota, situada à direita do eixo y.
- 14. Calcule a área da região R situada no primeiro quadrante e abaixo da curva de equação $y = e^{-x}$.

Nos exercícios 15 a 23 discuta a convergência da integral $\int_{1}^{\infty} f(x)$ para a função f dada.

15.
$$f(x) = \frac{e^x}{r^2}$$

18.
$$f(x) = \frac{|\sin x|}{x^2}$$

21.
$$f(x) = \frac{\sin^2 x}{1 + x^2}$$

$$16. \ f(x) = e^{-x} \ln x$$

19.
$$f(x) = \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^3 + x^2 + 1}$$

$$22. \ f(x) = e^x \ln x$$

17.
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x + e^x}$$

20.
$$f(x) = \frac{2 + \sin x}{x}$$

23.
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^3 + 1}}$$

(compare com $\frac{1}{e^x}$)

 $(\text{compare com } \frac{1}{-})$

(compare com $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2m^3}}$)

integral; para s < 1, compare com $\frac{1}{r \ln r}$

24. Discuta a convergência de $\int_{e}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{s} \ln x}$ (Sugestão: Para s > 1, compare com $\frac{1}{x^{s}}$; para s = 1, calcule a

Nos exercícios 25 a 31 discuta a convergência das integrais impróprias.

25.
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^8 + x^6 + 2}} dx$$
 (comp

25.
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^8 + x^6 + 2}} dx \qquad \text{(compare com } \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^8}}\text{)} \qquad 29. \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{x \operatorname{sen} x} \qquad \text{(compare com } \frac{1}{x}\text{)}$$

26.
$$\int_{a}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^{s}}$$
 (calcule a integral)

30.
$$\int_2^3 \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2 - 4} dx$$
 (calcule a integral)

27.
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + x \ln x}$$
 (compare com $\frac{1}{x + x \ln x}$)

31.
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x^3}} dx \quad \text{(discuta } \int_{1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x^3}} \right| dx \quad \text{e use um teo-rema)}$$

28.
$$\int_0^1 \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx \qquad \text{(compare com } \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\text{)}$$

32.
$$\int_1^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$
 (use integração por partes na
$$\int_1^t \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$
e depois passe o limite quando $t\to\infty$

RESPOSTAS DA LISTA 7

1. 2

 $3. \ln 2$

5. diverge (∞) 7. $\frac{1}{2}$

11. diverge (∞)

2. diverge (∞)

Cálculo II - A

8. 2 10. $\frac{2\sqrt{26}}{3}$

12. $\frac{1}{a^2-1}$

13.
$$2\int_0^4 \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x}} dx = \frac{64}{3}$$

14.
$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x} dx = 1$$

15. divergente, pois $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{e^x}{x^2} = \infty \neq 0$

16. convergente, pois $x \ge 1 \Longrightarrow 0 \le e^{-x} \ln x \le e^{-x} x \Longrightarrow 0 \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx = \frac{2}{e^{-x}} \ln x \ dx \le \int_{1}^{\infty} e^{-x} x \ dx \le \int_{1}^$

17. convergente, pois $x \ge 1 > 0 \Longrightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{e^x + x} < \frac{1}{e^x} \Longrightarrow 0 < \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{e^x + x} dx < \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{e^x} dx = \frac{1}{e}$

18. convergente, pois $\forall x \neq 0, \ 0 \leq \frac{|\sin x|}{r^2} \leq \frac{1}{r^2} \Longrightarrow 0 \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{|\sin x|}{r^2} dx \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r^2} dx = 1$

19. divergente, pois $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 1}{x^3 + x^2 + 1} = 1 \neq 0$

20. divergente, pois $x \ge 1 > 0 \Longrightarrow \frac{2 + \sin x}{x} \ge \frac{1}{x} \ge 0 \Longrightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\infty} \frac{2 + \sin x}{x} dx \ge \int_{-\pi}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx = \infty$

21. convergente, pois $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, 0 \le \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+x^2} \le \frac{1}{1+x^2} \Longrightarrow 0 \le \int_1^\infty \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+x^2} \ dx \le \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{1+x^2} \ dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$

22. divergente, pois $\lim_{x\to\infty} e^x \ln x = \infty \neq$

23. divergente, pois $x \ge 1 > 0 \Longrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{r^3 + 1}} \ge \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2r^3}} > 0 \Longrightarrow \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{r^3 + 1}} dx \ge \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2r^3}} dx = \infty$

24. s > 1: convergente, pois $x \ge e \Longrightarrow 0 < \frac{1}{x^s \ln x} \le \frac{1}{x^s} \Longrightarrow 0 < \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^s \ln x} dx \le \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^s} dx = \frac{e^{1-s}}{s-1}$

s=1: divergente, pois $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r \ln r} dx = \infty$

 $s<1: \text{ divergente, pois } x \geq e>1 \Longrightarrow \frac{1}{x^s \ln x} \geq \frac{1}{x \ln x} \Longrightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^s \ln x} \ dx \geq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} \ dx = \infty$

25. converge, pois $\forall x \neq 0 \Longrightarrow 0 < \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^8 + x^6 + 2}} < \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^8}} = \frac{1}{x^2} \Longrightarrow 0 < \int_1^\infty \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^8 + x^6 + 2}} dx < \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2} dx = 1$

26. $s \leq 1$: divergente, pois $\int_{s}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^{s}} dx = \infty$

s > 1: convergente, pois $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^s} dx = \frac{1}{s-1}$

27. diverge: $x \ge 1 > 0 \Longrightarrow \frac{1}{1 + x \ln x} \ge \frac{1}{x + x \ln x} > 0 \Longrightarrow \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{1 + x \ln x} dx \ge \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x + x \ln x} dx = \infty$

28. convergente, pois $0 < x \le 1 \Longrightarrow 0 < \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x}} \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \Longrightarrow \int_{0}^{1} \frac{e^{-x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx \le \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2$

29. divergente, pois $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \Longrightarrow \frac{1}{x \operatorname{sen} x} > \frac{1}{x} > 0 \Longrightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{x \operatorname{sen} x} dx > \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{x} dx = \infty$

30. divergente, pois $\int_2^3 \frac{x^2+1}{x^2-4} dx = \int_2^3 \left(1+\frac{5}{4(x-2)}-\frac{5}{4(x+2)}\right) dx = \infty$

31. convergente. Justificativa: a função $f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x^3}}$ é contínua, portanto integrável em [1,b], b>0, o que torna possível

aplicar o teorema, $\int_{1}^{\infty} |f(x)| dx$ é convergente $\Longrightarrow \int_{1}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ é convergente.

 $x \ge 1 \Longrightarrow 0 \le \left| \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x^3}} \right| \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3}} \Longrightarrow \int_1^\infty \left| \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x^3}} \right| dx \le \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^3}} dx = 2\sqrt{2} \Longrightarrow \int_1^\infty \left| \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x^3}} \right| dx \quad \text{\'e convergente}$

 $\stackrel{\text{(teorema acima)}}{\Longrightarrow} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x^3}} dx \quad \text{\'e convergente.}$